



1968

## Better service to a larger public

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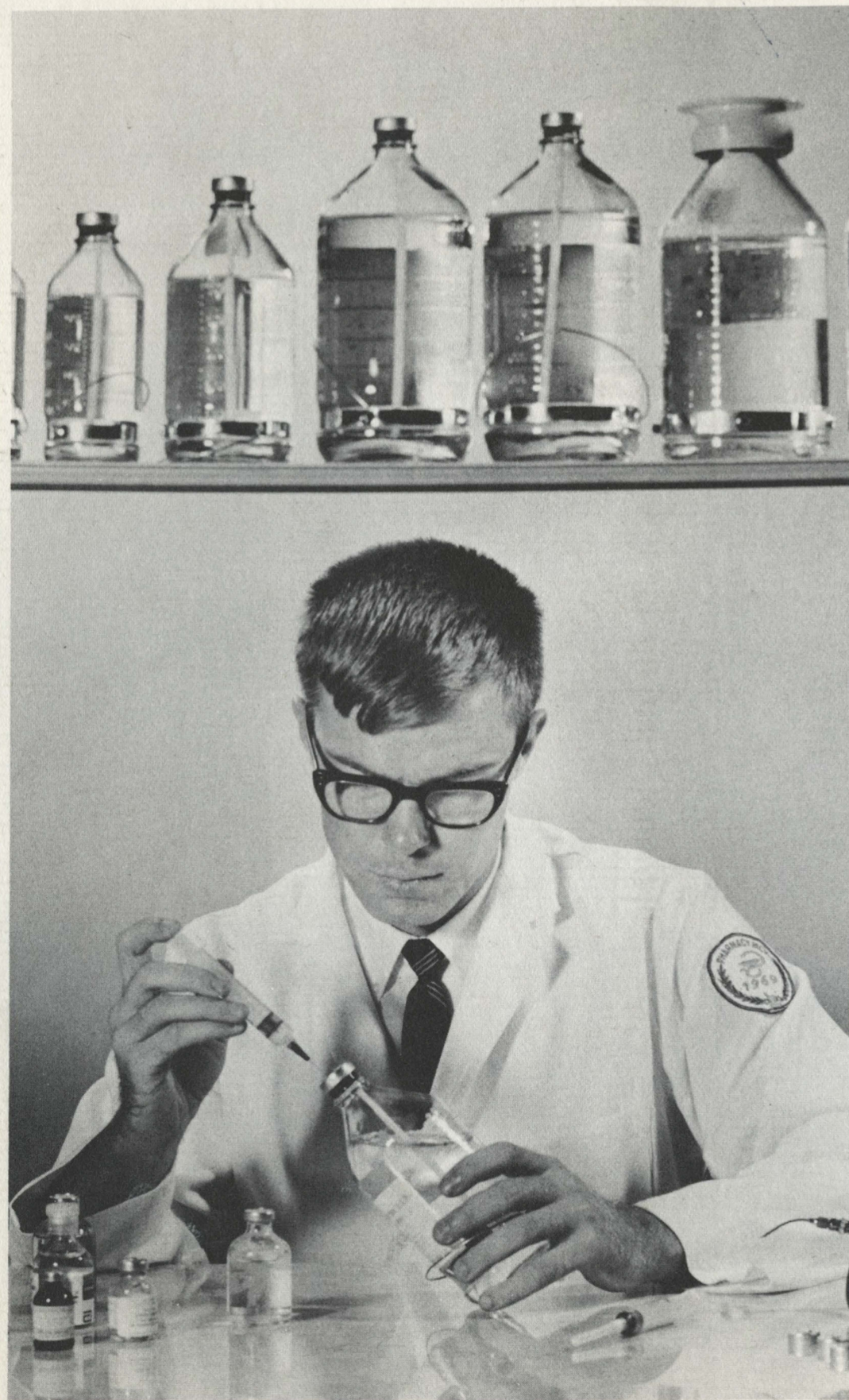
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*Better  
Service  
to a  
Larger  
Public*







# Better Service to a Larger Public

## I.

The modern pharmacy with a department store appearance and merchandising atmosphere is a far cry from the apothecary shop of old with its dazzling colored carboys and huge "specie" jars with gilded lids. Great has been the transformation of the "corner drug store" with its soda fountain, tobacco counter, magazine racks, and candy cases.

The long rows of bottles, the ponderous scales, the huge iron mortar, the pungent odor of drugs of other days have given way to wide aisles, self-service, an exhibit of household articles of every description, with the drugs themselves relegated to one side. Yet, we can see the contrast even today in comparing the modern "pharmaceutical center" with its merchandising counterpart—either an evolutionary turn in pharmacy's development or exemplary of history's inevitable repetitions.

In 1800, when the quaint old apothecary shops of the previous century still survived throughout Virginia, there were no schools of pharmacy in the United States . . . no American pharmacopoeia . . . no associations . . . no journals. At the time, most physicians served as their own pharmacists.

When the Medical College of Virginia (then the Medical Department of Hampden-Sydney College) opened its doors on November 5, 1838, pharmacy was taught as a part of the medical course.

The first professor of chemistry and pharmacy was Dr. Socrates Maupin, "a modest, quiet little gentleman" who made teaching a profession. When Doctor Maupin left the Medical College of Virginia in 1853 to become professor of chemistry and



pts for drugs pur-  
n Leadbeater and  
62. This company  
ay as a historical  
op in Alexandria,  
Virginia.

**BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.**

No. WAY BILL. *Washington, April 7 1862*

*Leadbeater & Co*

TO FREIGHT ON—

Cask	2 Barrel	half do.,	Keg	Box	Bale
Trunk	Bag	Crate	Basket	Bundle	

*Medical*

Received Payment, *W. H. Stephens* *50*

No. CAR *300* RECEIVED, PRINTER *for the Agent.*

**HARVEY & CO'S EXPRESS.**

*Wash Mar 2 1862*

*Mr Leadbeater & Co Alex*

To HARVEY & CO'S EXPRESS,

Freight on *1 Box*  
*1 Can*  
*Demijohn* } *Drug 50*

Received Payment, *Wm 4 B Sherck* Cartage, *100*

**JOHN WILLIAMS, Agent,**  
CAMDEN STATION, BALT.

**WM. F. HARVEY, Agent,**  
200 PINE ST., WASHINGTON.





materia medica in the University of Virginia school of medicine, he was succeeded by Dr. Martin Pickett Scott. Dr. James B. McCaw succeeded Doctor Scott in that position in 1858.

Among the earliest steps in the establishment of pharmacy as a profession in this country were those made in 1820 with the first enactment of drug standards and the publication of the United States Pharmacopoeia. Each succeeding decade of the century saw revisions in the Pharmacopoeia and advances toward professionalism.

Pharmacy was first taught in this country in Philadelphia in 1821. Schools were soon organized in New York, Massachusetts, and Maryland. Instruction was early a part of the medical curriculum at the University of Virginia.

The date of the founding of the first pharmaceutical organization in Virginia, the Richmond Pharmaceutical Society, is unknown. Records indicate, however, that it was operating in 1853 with a membership of 20. The Virginia Pharmaceutical Association was founded in 1882, due largely to the activities of the Petersburg Pharmaceutical Association.

## II.

When Dr. James B. McCaw was transferred from the department of chemistry and pharmacy to that of medicine in 1869, he was succeeded by Dr. Robert S. J. Peebles. Dr. William H. Taylor, an alert, respected, and beloved member of the faculty, succeeded Doctor Peebles in 1873.

Officially, the school of pharmacy had its beginnings in 1879 when the General Assembly of Virginia amended the Charter to permit the Medical College of Virginia to confer the degree of graduate of pharmacy upon properly qualified individuals. College records indicate, however, that in 1876 there were two graduates in pharmacy—Richard F. Styll of Newport News and William S. Nelson of Richmond. John E. Morris, James V. Ramos, and Charles J. Winfree were graduated the following year.

The first graduates of the school of pharmacy under the amended charter were H. R. Conway, John H. Crone, Joseph E. Heaton, A. E. Johann,



The first University College of  
Medicine home for its school of  
pharmacy was the Bruce-Lancaster  
House, former residence of  
the vice-president of the  
Confederacy.



Delivery receipts for drugs pur-  
chased from Leadbeater and  
Company in 1862. This company  
exists today as a historical  
pharmacy shop in Alexandria,  
Virginia.

**BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.**

Washington, April 9 1862

No. WAY BILL

*Leadbeater & Co*

TO FREIGHT ON—

Cask	2	Barrel	half do.	Keg	Box	Bale
Trunk		Bag	Crate	Basket	Bundle	

*Alcohol*

CHARGES..... *50*

Received Payment, *W. S. Williams* \$ *50.00*

No. CAR *300* for the Agent.

**HARVEY & CO'S EXPRESS.**

Wash Mar 2 1862

*Messrs Leadbeater & Co Alex*

**To HARVEY & CO'S EXPRESS,**

Freight on *1 Box*

*1 Can*

*Demijohn* } *Drug* *50*

Received Payment, *W. S. Williams* Cartage, *50*

**JOHN WILLIAMS, Agent,**  
CAMDEN STATION, BALT.

**WM. F. HARVEY, Agent,**  
300 PRINCE ST., WASHINGTON.





McGuire Hall and the adjacent Virginia Hospital, taken in the 1940's. The second floor area of Virginia Hospital housed a "practice drug store" and was connected to the second floor level of McGuire Hall.



and W. R. Savage who completed their degree requirements in 1880.

The first law requiring registration of pharmacists in Virginia was passed in 1886. One of the first certificates issued by the Virginia Board of Pharmacy was awarded to Samuel F. Sanger, father of Dr. W. T. Sanger, chancellor emeritus of the Medical College of Virginia. This certificate, dated June 24, 1886, is on display in the school of pharmacy.

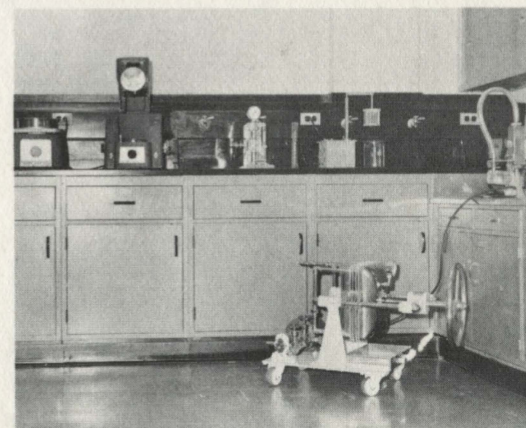
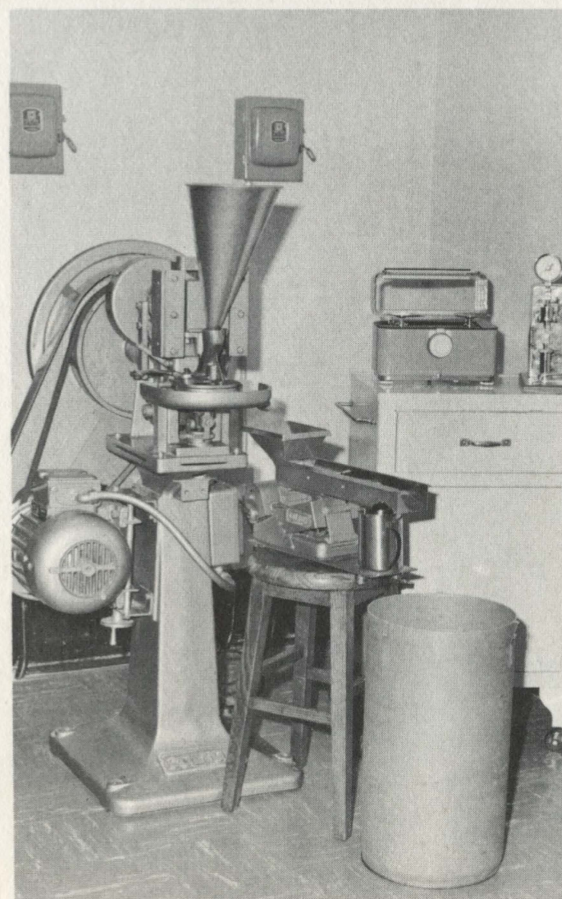
When the University College of Medicine opened its doors in 1893, Mr. T. A. Miller headed its two-year pharmacy program.

The 1894 edition of the University College of Medicine catalog stated that the founders of the new college "spared neither pains nor expense to make this (school of pharmacy) fully equal to any College of Pharmacy in this country." The two-year program consisted of courses in theoretical and practical pharmacy, chemistry, botany, materia medica, microscopy and urinology (both microscopical and chemical).

Interestingly enough, lectures and laboratories met from 8:00 P.M. until 11:00 P. M. three nights each week and from 3:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M. once a week to enable the students to work in a store and make enough to pay their expenses while at college. There was a free dispensary where 25 to 75 patients were treated daily.

In two sessions pharmacy students received an approximate total of 450 clock hours of formal instruction that enabled them to earn the Ph. G. degree—after fulfilling the Virginia State Board of Pharmacy requirements of practical drug store experience.

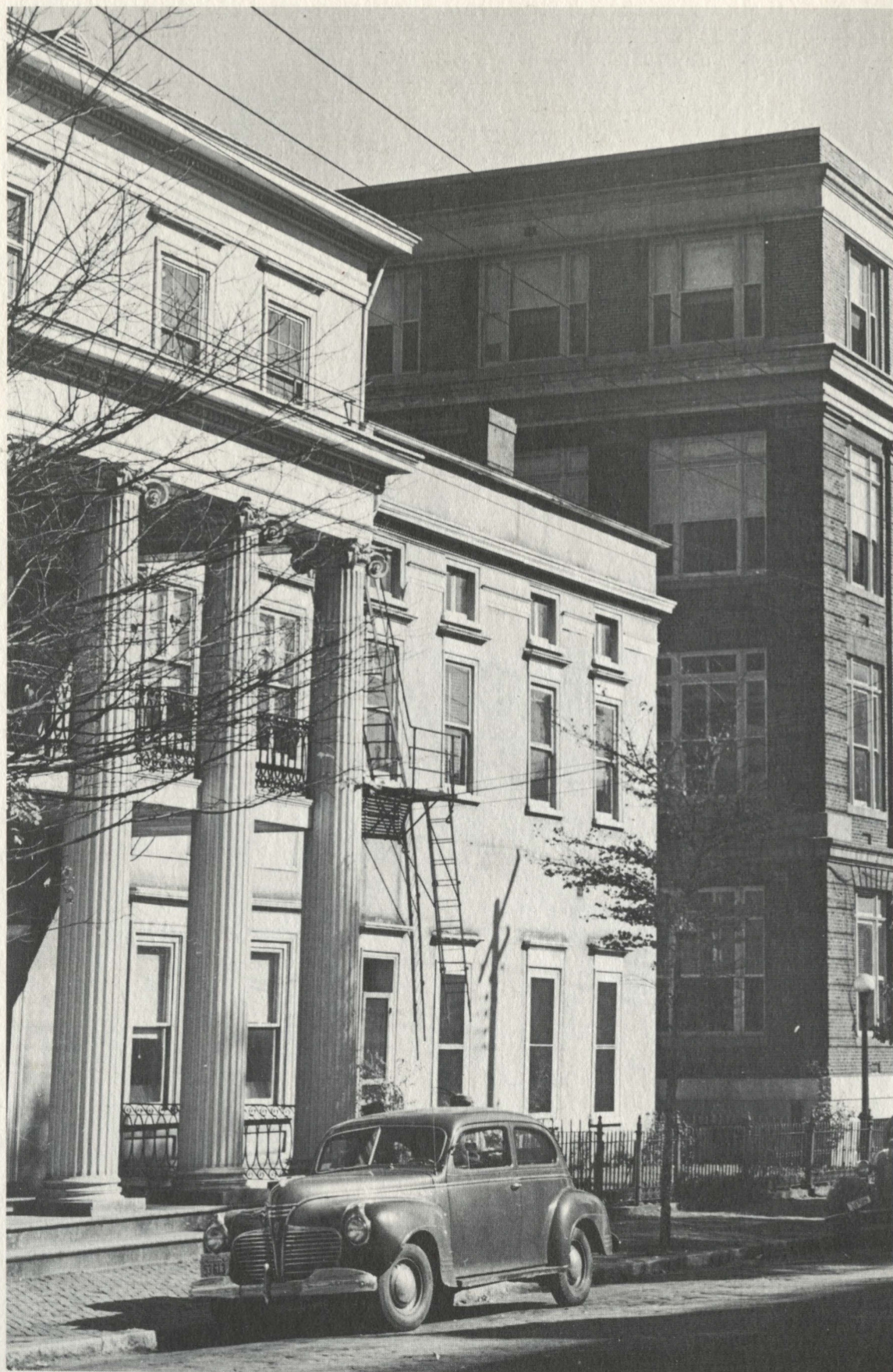
The faculty of the University College of Medicine's school of pharmacy for the 1894-1895 session included: Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire, president; Mr. T. Ashby Miller, chairman, pharmacy department and professor of theory and practice of pharmacy; Mr. Andrew T. Snellings, professor of botany and materia medica; Dr. M. D. Hoge, Jr., professor of microscopy; Mr. John W. Pierce, assistant to the chair of pharmacy and demonstrator in the pharmaceutical laboratory; Mr. Charles R. Lin, assistant to the chair of chemistry; and George E. Barksdale, assistant to the chair of botany and materia medica.



Above: Product development laboratory, McGuire Hall, middle 1960's.

Left: A single punch tablet press in the product development laboratory solid dosage form room.





Dr. William R. Jones was later appointed professor of pharmaceutical chemistry.

The University College of Medicine school of pharmacy graduated its first class, consisting of five members, in 1895.

In 1898, when the Medical College of Virginia divided into the schools of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, the school of pharmacy offered a two-year graded course of instruction in pharmacy, materia medica, botany, inorganic and organic chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analysis and toxicology consisting of lectures and practical work in well-equipped laboratories.

Admission to this program was based upon graduation from college or high school "or some other literary institution of approved standing," or by examination under supervision of the faculty. Candidates for graduation were required to attend two full courses of lectures and laboratory work in two separate years and to pass examinations on all branches taught in the department of pharmacy.

Degrees in pharmacy were conferred only on students 21 years old or more with three years' experience in a dispensary pharmacy. Fees for the session were \$60, including laboratory work.

The year 1913 saw the consolidation of the University College of Medicine with the Medical College of Virginia. During its brief existence of 20 years the University College of Medicine produced 183 graduates in pharmacy. Five of these were women.

Feeling deeply the responsibilities resting upon pharmacists and manufacturers and dispensers of drugs and chemicals, the consolidated school of pharmacy made its courses broad, useful, and practical. Spirits ran high, and the slogan of the new school was "better service to a larger public."

The Ph. G. degree was obtainable through successful completion of two sessions of 32 weeks each, consisting of 30 weeks of lectures, recitations, and laboratory work and two weeks of examinations.

Mr. Albert Bolenbaugh, who had come to the University College of Medicine in 1907 as the first full-time instructor in pharmacy, was dean of the consolidated schools of pharmacy from 1913 until 1918.

Early in his administration Dean Bolenbaugh introduced an important educational extra-curricular

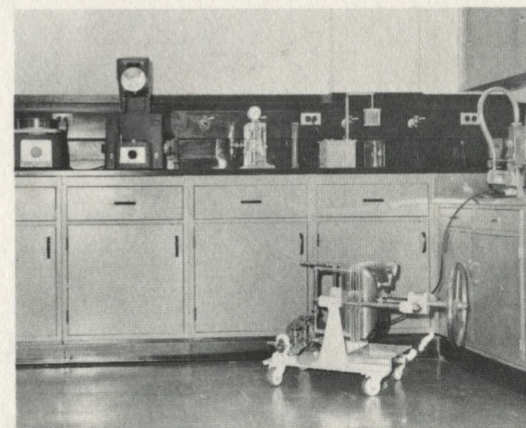
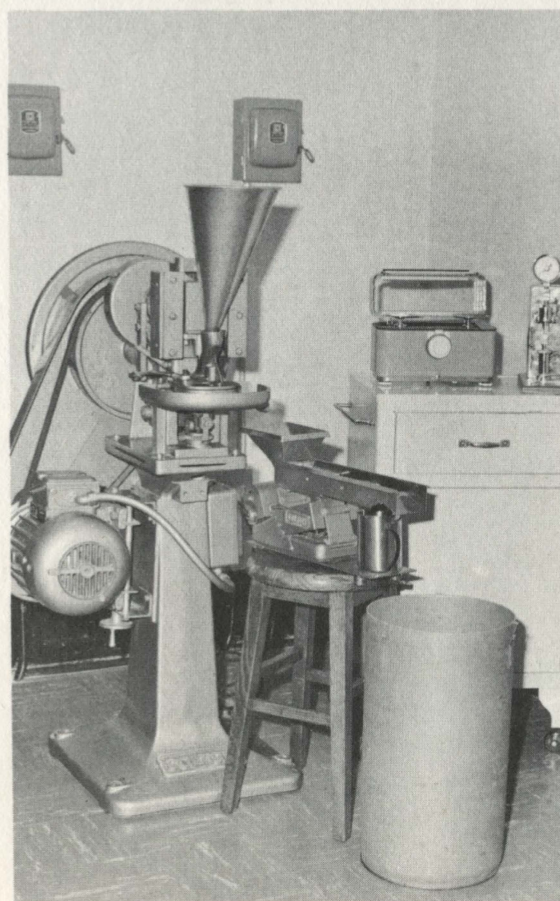




Above: A student pharmacy laboratory, first floor of McGuire Hall, late 1950's.



Above right: McGuire Hall as it was in 1913 when the Medical College of Virginia and University College of Medicine consolidated.



Above: Product development laboratory, McGuire Hall, middle 1960's.

Left: A single punch tablet press in the product development laboratory solid dosage form room.





This is the original pharmaceutical center, a new concept in pharmacy introduced by Eugene D. White, a 1950 graduate of the Medical College of Virginia school of pharmacy. Mr. White's practice is located in Berryville, Virginia.



Pharmaceutical laboratory of 1895.



activity which is in effect to this day—that of taking each senior class to visit pharmaceutical manufacturing plants. The senior classes of 1915 and 1916 visited the Sharpe and Dohme Company, then located in Baltimore, Maryland.

On March 19, 1919, the faculty raised the entrance requirements for the school of pharmacy, effective with the 1921-1922 session, to three years of high school or its equivalent.

Following a breakdown in health in the spring of 1919, Dean Bolenbaugh resigned from the college. At the beginning of the 1919-1920 session, the school of pharmacy faculty elected Mr. Wortley F. Rudd acting dean. (In the early years after the consolidation the faculty elected the dean and secretary of the school of pharmacy on an annual basis. It was not until after the 1925 session that the dean was appointed by the Board of Visitors.)

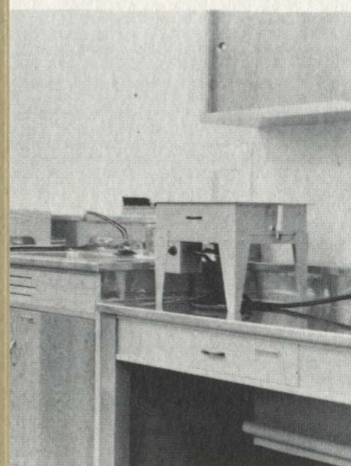
During Dean Bolenbaugh's administration courses in first aid and bacteriology were made part of the curriculum. Hospital and public clinic laboratory requirements gave training in the compounding of the prescriptions of the period as well as the public health aspects of the profession. The public health contribution expected of the pharmacist was a dominant precept at the Medical College of Virginia. Doctor, dentist, and pharmacist, each in his separate area of practice, yet all working together in the community, meant the maximum in health care for all people. Additions were made possible in laboratory facilities and equipment for the lengthened course of study soon to be offered.

### III.

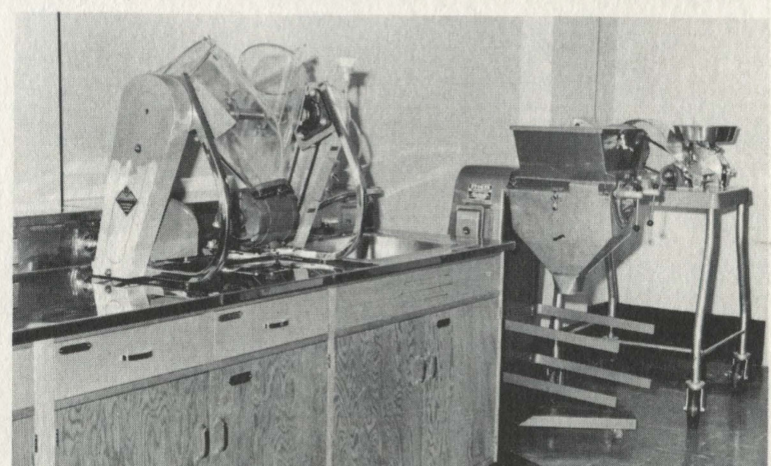
On July 20, 1920, the pharmacy faculty elected Mr. Wortley F. Rudd dean.

A significant event of the 1920-1921 session was the appointment of Dr. William Goggin Crockett to the chair of pharmacy. A gentle and inspirational teacher who inculcated his students with the spirit of service and professional honor, Doctor Crockett gave much of his spare time to the development and advancement of pharmaceutical organizations throughout the state.

Doctor Crockett's recommendation that all dispensing in the College Hospitals be under the su-



t development laboratory  
solid dosage form room.



Mixer and granulating equipment  
in product development laboratory  
solid dosage form room.





Pharmaceutical labor

pervision of the chairman of the department of pharmacy was approved in 1922.

That same year the Virginia State Board of Pharmacy dropped practical experience as a prerequisite to registration as a pharmacist. Therefore, the school of pharmacy, feeling that such experience was vital, added a course in "practice drug store" to its curriculum in 1924. This was taught by Mr. Roy Childrey, a leading pharmacist in Richmond, who offered his services to the school of pharmacy "in any capacity it might need to employ his talents."

Interestingly enough, the "practice drug store" was withdrawn in 1950, and four years later the Virginia State Board of Pharmacy reversed its earlier stand. The 1954 ruling requires that applicants for examination as registered pharmacist present evidence of graduation from a school of pharmacy recognized by the Board and to present satisfactory evidence that he had not less than 12 months' practical experience in pharmacy in Virginia under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist. Today's school of pharmacy students can gain their practical experience in many phases of pharmacy, including hospital practice.

The three-year pharmacy curriculum, adopted in 1925, gave opportunity for considerable liberalization of the curriculum. Courses in English, business methods, biology, general economics, etc., were now offered in the school of pharmacy.

Although both the faculty and Board of Visitors approved, in 1920, a committee report that a course leading to the degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy be established, it was not until 1931 that this became a reality. In that year, Dr. Harvey B. Haag and Dr. William R. Bond were awarded the first two B.S. degrees in pharmacy.

Although seminars had been held by the school of pharmacy since 1925, its first true symposium that satisfied the demands for continuing education in pharmacy was held in 1936. The symposium was well received and formed a pattern for future meetings.

Following the death of Dr. William G. Crockett in 1940, his many friends throughout the state began making plans for a suitable memorial to him. The Crockett Memorial Laboratory, dedicated on September 15, 1941, was designed and equipped as a dispensing pharmacy facility.



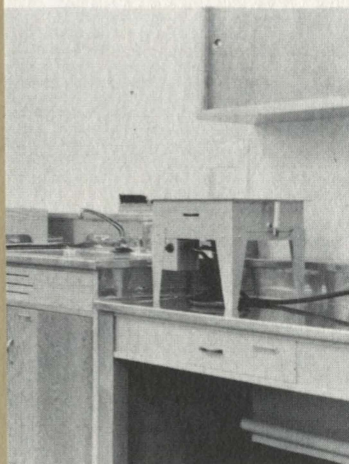
After American entry into World War II, the faculty adopted an accelerated program wherein the four-year pharmacy course would be completed in three years by having 12-month rather than nine-month sessions. With a number of faculty serving in the Armed Forces, the accelerated program, which lasted through the summer quarter of 1946, was a heavy burden on the remaining instructors. The low point in the war period came in January, 1944 when total enrollment for the school was 49 students, 29 of whom were women. There were only three pharmacy graduates in 1945.

All was not dark in those trying war years. In 1944 Dean Rudd announced that the school's loan and scholarship fund exceeded \$10,000. That same year, pressed for space, the school of pharmacy rented the Virginia Mechanics Institute physics laboratory. On December 1, 1945, Dr. R. Blackwell Smith, Jr., a 1937 pharmacy graduate, was released from his position of acting chief of the division of pharmacology with the U. S. Food and Drug Administration to become assistant dean and associate professor of pharmacology in the school of pharmacy.

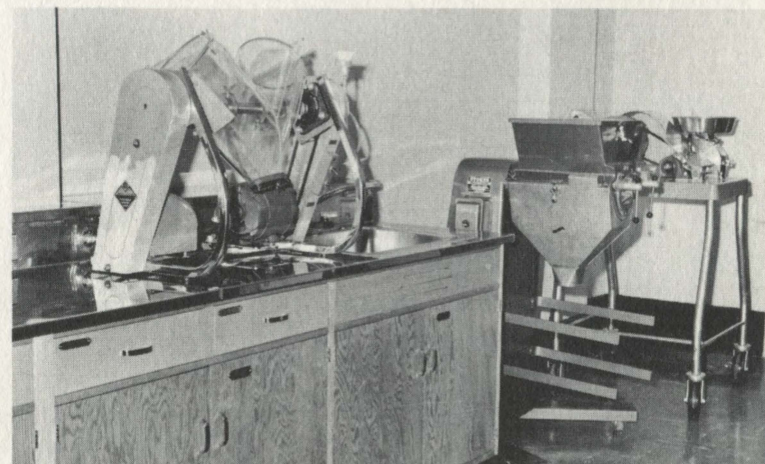
#### IV.

The postwar year, 1946-47, opened with an enrollment of 158 students; lack of adequate laboratory facilities limited the first and second-year classes to 60 students each. Three full-time faculty members were added.

The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy passed a resolution at its 1947 meeting proposing a five-year course in pharmacy consisting of one pre-pharmacy year and four years of professional study to be put into effect at the earliest feasible time. Shortly thereafter Dr. R. Blackwell Smith, Jr., introduced the question of the advisability of inaugurating a five-year pharmacy program to the faculty. The faculty, after much discussion, concluded that curriculum requirements should be established on the basis of a determination of necessary courses rather than on an arbitrary requirement and that there be no present proposal to control the content of the extra year's work, if it is given.



t development laboratory  
solid dosage form room.



Mixer and granulating equipment  
in product development laboratory  
solid dosage form room.





Pharmaceutical labor

June 30, 1947 saw the retirement of Mr. Wortley Fuller Rudd as dean of the school of pharmacy. Dr. R. Blackwell Smith, Jr., succeeded Mr. Rudd as dean.

Dean Rudd headed the school of pharmacy for 27 years. In spite of low salaries and the heavy teaching load of his faculty, he guided his school well and kept abreast of the current rising trends in pharmaceutical education by instituting the three-year and four-year curricula and keeping the standards of the school high.

An increasing scarcity of pharmacists in Virginia posed an urgent major problem for the new dean. Unfortunately, the school was limited in its facilities and could admit only 60 students in the first-year class. To increase the enrollment and satisfy the demand for a sufficient number of graduates to the profession, it was evident that the school must expand and improve its facilities and engage a larger competent faculty not only for undergraduate instruction but also to conduct graduate studies and engage in research.

Dean Smith attacked his tasks by first filling the existing vacancies on the faculty. Three additional appointments were made in 1950, one of them being the appointment of Dr. Warren E. Weaver as associate professor and acting chairman of chemistry and pharmaceutical chemistry. Doctor Weaver had formerly served as chemist with the Naval Research Laboratory and part-time associate professor of chemistry at George Washington University.

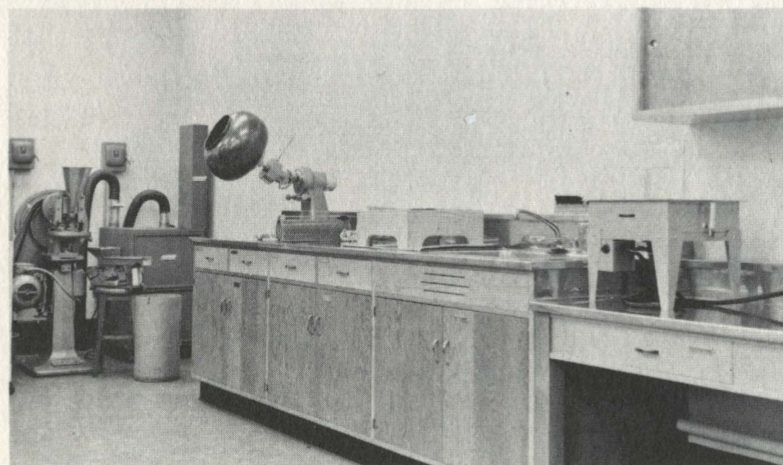
With the knowledge that a new building for the school of dentistry would soon be erected, Dean Smith began planning for the utilization of most of the space in McGuire Hall that would be vacated by the school of dentistry. To raise funds to furnish lecture rooms and equip laboratories, Doctor Smith appointed Mr. R. Reginald Rooke chairman of a committee to raise the much needed funds. Mr. Rooke, twice president of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association, organized a campaign to collect funds to aid in furnishing lecture rooms and equipping an organic chemistry laboratory memorializing Dean Wortley F. Rudd.

Following the move of the school of dentistry into the Wood Memorial Building during Christmas holidays in 1953, the school of pharmacy expanded into the space vacated in McGuire Hall. Meanwhile,

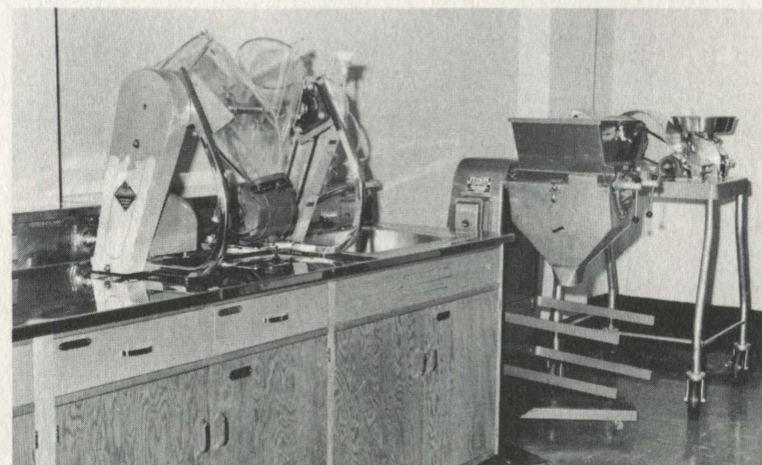




Hospital clinic pharmacy  
of 1917.



Product development laboratory  
solid dosage form room.



Mixer and granulating equipment  
in product development laboratory  
solid dosage form room.





Practical examination of students in a pharmacy laboratory in the 1950's.



construction of McGuire Hall Annex, a six-story concrete panel addition, was begun. This was completed in 1955 in time to allow enrollment in the school of pharmacy for the fall session to increase to 257 students, with 80 each in the first and second-year classes.

In 1954 the Board of Visitors elected Dr. R. Blackwell Smith, Jr., assistant president of the College in addition to his responsibilities as dean of the school of pharmacy. As Doctor Smith's new duties required him to be away from the pharmacy office often, the Board elected Mr. Frank P. Pitts assistant dean.

Upon the retirement of Dr. William T. Sanger as president of the Medical College of Virginia on July 1, 1956, Dr. R. Blackwell Smith, Jr., was elevated to the presidency by the Board of Visitors. Dr. Warren E. Weaver was appointed dean of the school of pharmacy.

Perhaps it is too early to view in perspective or to assess the upward impact that Dean Smith's leadership imparted to the school. During his administration a larger and better qualified faculty initiated the graduate program as part of the school's activities. The first advanced degree, the master of science in pharmaceutical chemistry, was awarded to Charles J. Ashby in 1954. Doctor Smith left the school of pharmacy with larger and improved facilities, a larger and competent faculty, larger student enrollment, and the beginnings for the expansion of graduate studies.

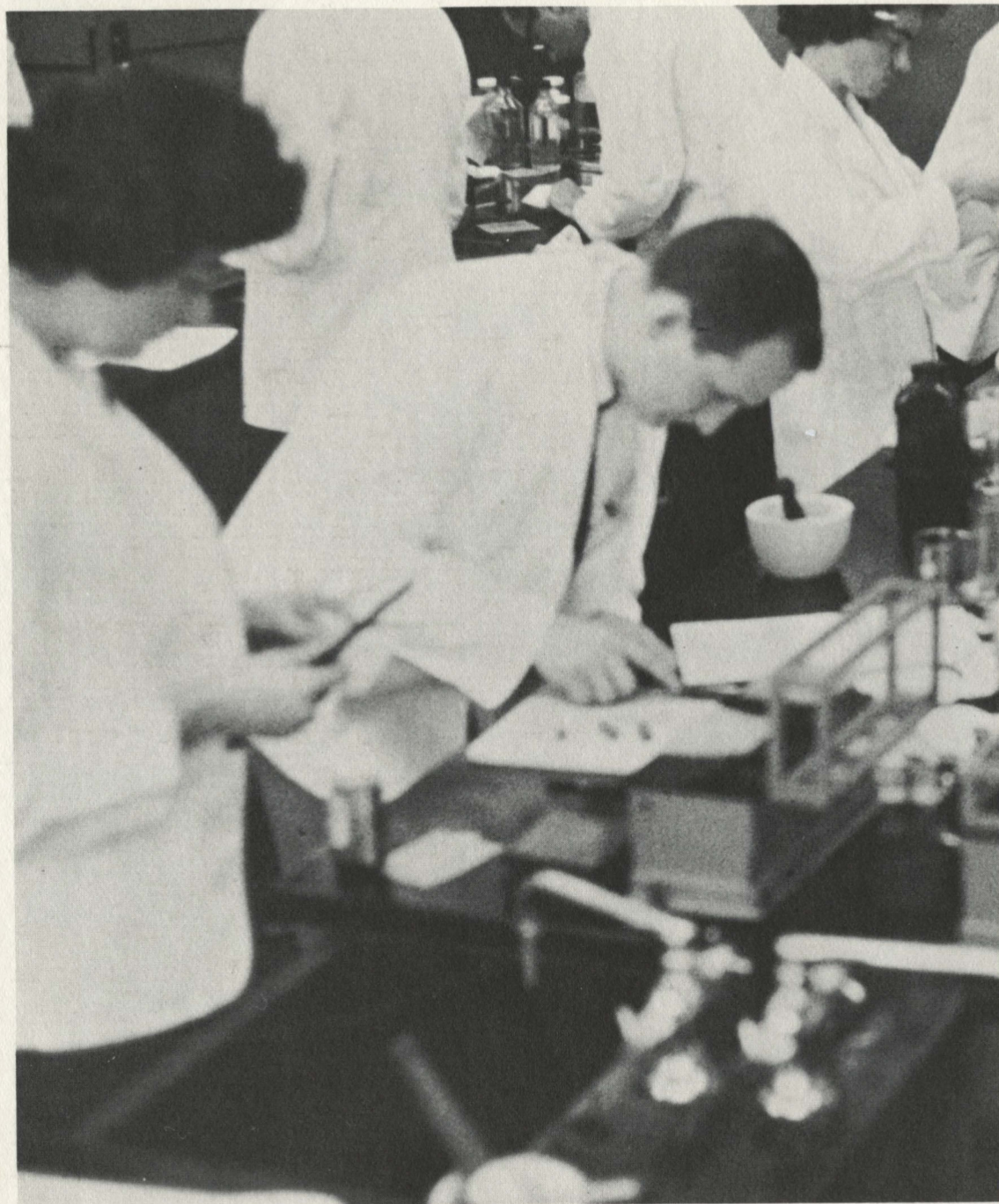
One of Dean Weaver's first acts as dean was to enlarge and continue the dean's advisory committee which Doctor Smith had established during his first year as dean.

The 1956 session opened with a total enrollment of 266 students. At his first quarterly faculty meeting in September, the new dean appointed a committee of the three department chairmen and a secretary to solve problems and implement plans for the five-year curriculum to be instituted in 1960.

Excellent accommodations for students, expansion of teaching facilities, and increased activities of alumni and faculty in recruiting students led to a total enrollment of 301 students in 1958 and 295 in 1959. Although 59 and 60 seniors were graduated in those two sessions, the school was barely supplying the demand for pharmacists.







Practical examination of students in a pharmacy laboratory in the 1950's.

The five-year curriculum leading to the B.S. degree in pharmacy was adopted effective September 7, 1960. The new curriculum, similar to the old one, offered the applicant one or two years of study at another accredited college and four or three years in residence at the Medical College of Virginia.

After the adoption of the five-year curriculum, Dean Weaver organized the curriculum planning committee to revitalize the pharmacy curriculum and assemble four workable curricula in which seniors may specialize. Consequently, members of the class of 1964 were offered specialization in: community pharmacy, pre-graduate studies, hospital pharmacy, and manufacturing and control.

By early 1968, 13 graduate faculty members of the school of pharmacy were directing graduate work leading to the M.S. degree in hospital pharmacy and the M.S. and Ph. D degrees in pharmaceutical chemistry.

The school of pharmacy has made great strides in advancement since the consolidation of 1913. This progress has come about gradually, from year to year, with the fielding of a larger faculty, the acquisition of more space, the installation of modern equipment, and the lengthening and broadening of the curriculum.

At the present time, hundreds of our graduates throughout the country practice their profession strictly adhering to the pharmacy oath. Other graduates who adorn our rolls with distinction are teachers, administrators, and manufacturers of drugs; quite a few have made their marks in the professions of medicine, dentistry, and law.

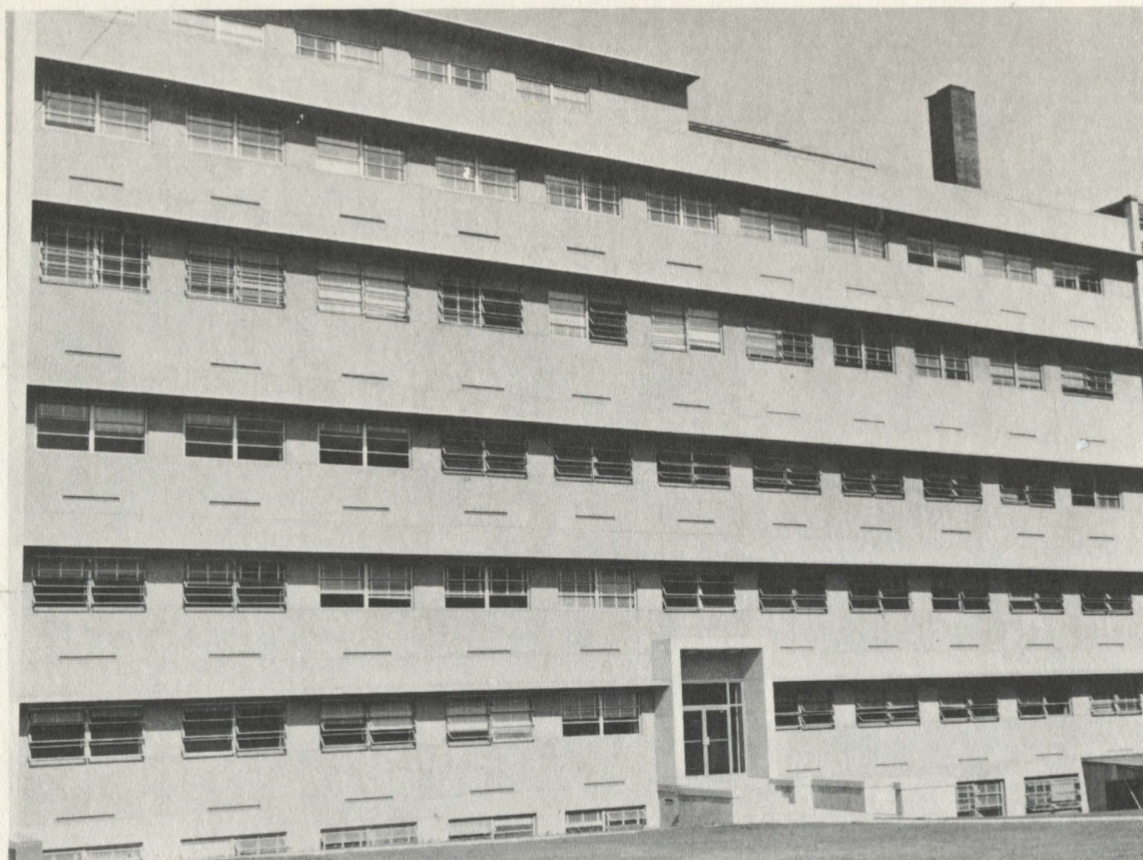
The future seems brighter than ever in terms of providing an education for young men and women to meet the needs of our people for the kind of pharmaceutical service demanded in the late twentieth century. The environment of a health sciences center continues to provide the "clinical" laboratory for instruction of students and demonstrates the wisdom and vision of leaders some five decades earlier. The broadened opportunities now possible for the Medical College of Virginia as part of a great urban university—Virginia Commonwealth University—can only further the aims and goals of "better service to a larger public" on which that vision was based.



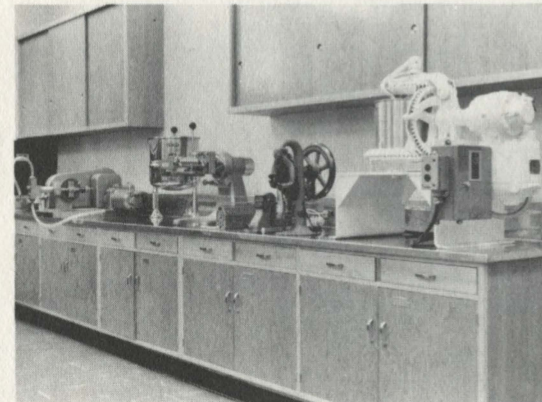
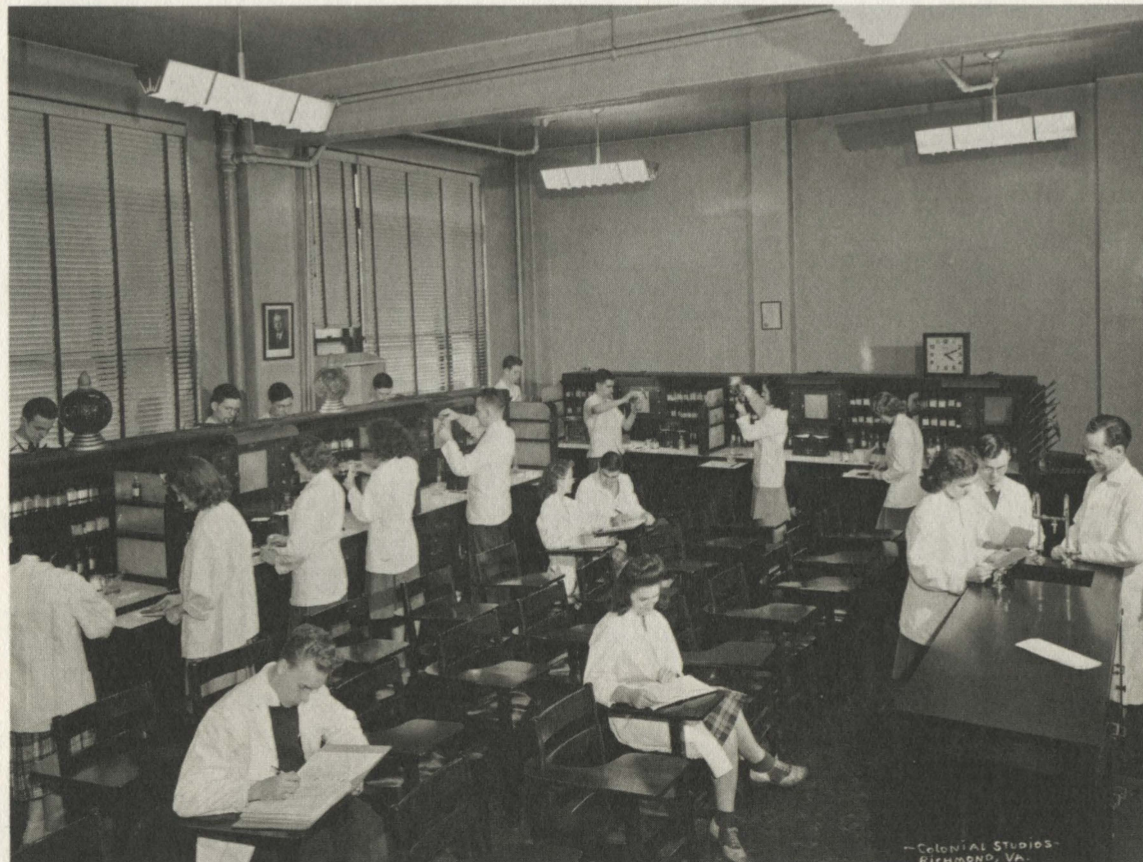


University College of Medicine pharmacy laboratory, 1906.





McGuire Hall Annex,  
Phases I and II.



Product development laboratory  
liquid and semisolid form room.

Crockett Memorial Laboratory,  
second floor of McGuire Hall, 1941.



# The Medical College of Virginia

The founding of the Medical College of Virginia dates back to December 1, 1837, when the president and trustees of Hampden-Sydney College created a medical department to be located at Richmond and appointed to the first four professorships the petitioners who had sought the department's founding—Doctors Richard Lafon Bohannon, Lewis Webb Chamberlayne, John Cullen, and Augustus Lockman Warner. Two additional professors were appointed prior to November 5, 1838, the opening day of the first session. These were: Dr. Socrates Maupin and Thomas Johnson.

The honor of first appointment to the deanship went to Augustus Lockman Warner who had been the leader in the earliest negotiations with the trustees.

The Egyptian Building, completed in 1845 on the site then known as Academy Square, was the first building owned by the College.

The archives reveal no remarkable events until 1853 when a controversy in the medical department led to a rupture. Thus, the medical department of Hampden-Sydney College became the Medical College of Virginia, an independent institution chartered February 23, 1854.

In 1860 the Commonwealth of Virginia appropriated \$30,000 for the Medical College of Virginia's first hospital, Old Dominion Hospital. When this was done, the College became a State institution.

The first outpatient clinic was established in 1867.

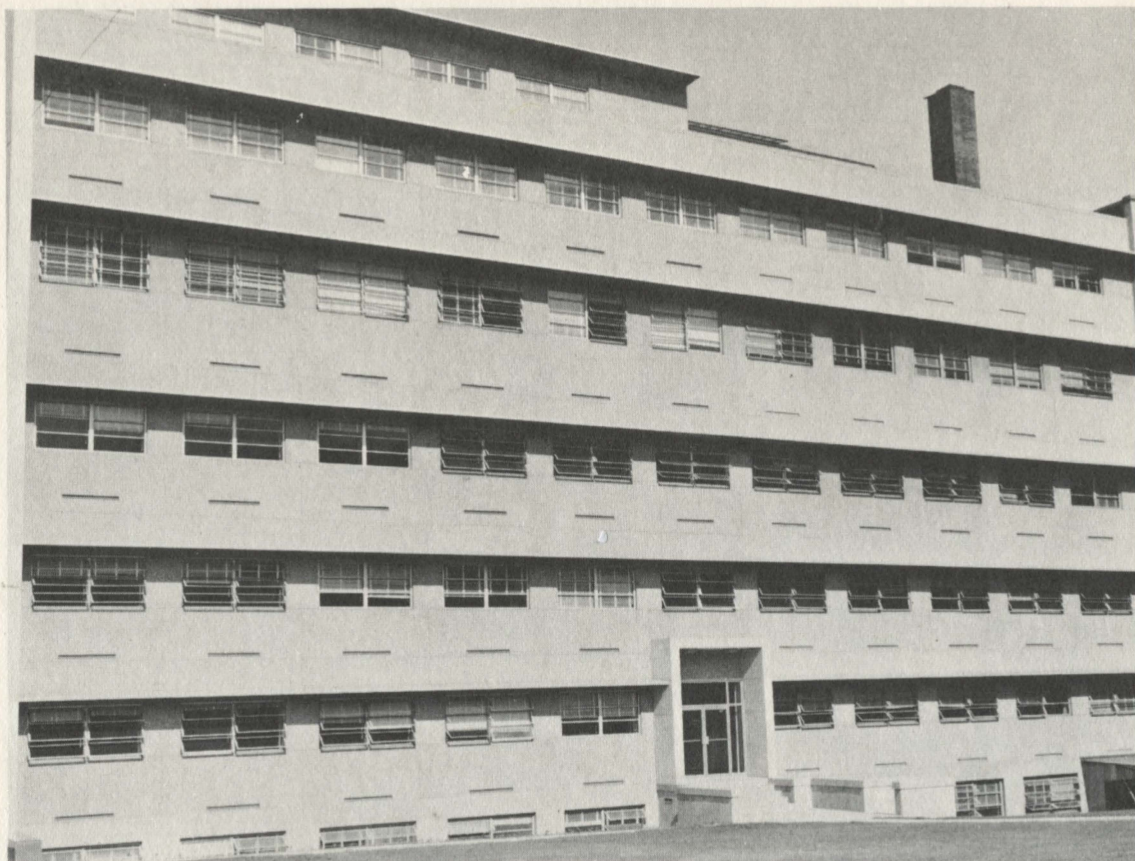
In 1893 a second medical college opened its doors just two squares from the Egyptian Building. Christened the College of Physicians and Surgeons when it was organized, it became the University College of Medicine in 1894.

Founded by the great Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire, the new college was composed of the schools of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy and the Virginia Hospital which had a training school for nurses.

Hospital		
To John T. Gay Jr		
Powder		20 00
Iron		15 00
Parrott Seed	1/2	1 00
Berries	1/2	4 00
Maple		6 00
Peppercorn		50
ginger		2 50
Salts	1/4	16 00
Iron Fort	1/8	4 00
Prender Co		3 00
Colchic		8 00
Iron		12 00
Sulph Iron		1 50
Wine		1 00
Iron		94 50
Potassa	1/6	13 50
Iron		81 00
Chloroform		15 00
Iron		66 00
Payment		
3 <sup>rd</sup> 1863	Jno. T. Gay	

dated September 3, 1863.  
in pharmacy today.





In 1895 the Medical College of Virginia opened a school for nurses in Old Dominion Hospital. It established its school of dentistry in 1897 and its school of pharmacy in 1898.

When the Medical College of Virginia and the University College of Medicine were consolidated in 1913, the Memorial Hospital, now known as MCV South Hospital, was acquired.

A dietetic internship program was established in 1930, and an X-ray technology course was begun in 1935. Rapid expansion followed World War II, and 1945 saw the beginning of the school of physical therapy. The school of hospital administration was established in 1949. Medical technologists have trained at the Medical College of Virginia since 1932, and the school of medical technology was formally opened in 1952. The College has conferred graduate degrees since 1936, and the school of graduate studies was inaugurated in 1957. The newest school at the Medical College of Virginia is the school of radiologic technology, established in 1966. In addition, there are courses in cytotechnology and blood banking. The enrollment in all schools and courses is over 1,600, plus some 300 interns and residents who are receiving their postgraduate medical education here.

Various hospitals have been erected, remodeled, and replaced through the years, until today four hospitals, the A. D. Williams Memorial Clinic (which serves as the outpatient department), and the new self-care unit in the Clinical Center provide patient care. The hospitals—MCV West, MCV South, MCV North, and MCV East—and the self-care unit have a total bed complement of approximately 1,300, including bassinets.

Today's Medical College of Virginia covers more than 33 acres of downtown Richmond. Its buildings alone, exclusive of equipment, are valued at approximately \$70,000,000, based on replacement costs. Tunnels connecting most of the buildings of the institution carry utility lines and provide for pedestrian traffic.

On July 1, 1968, the Medical College of Virginia became the Health Sciences Division of Virginia Commonwealth University, created by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia during its 1968 session. As provided by the bill, the Medical College of Virginia retains its name.



# Medical College Hospital

1863

To John T. Gray Dr

June 13	To 1 lb Barys Powder		20 00	
July 8	" 1 " Chloroform		15 00	
13	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " Wild Carrott Seed	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 00	
"	" 2 " Juniper Berries	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 00	
14	" 3i Sulphate Morphine		6 00	
28	" 1 oz Powd: Capsicum		50	
30	" 1 Glass Syringe		2 50	
Aug 3	" 4 lb Epsom Salts	$\frac{1}{4}$	16 00	
"	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " Lig: Gumma Fort	$\frac{1}{8}$	4 00	
"	" 6 oz Spts Lavender O		3 00	
15	" 1 lb Vin Sem Colchici		8 00	
"	" 1 " Mar Tinct Iron		12 00	
"	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz Lig: Persulph Iron		1 50	
Sept 4	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " Kreosote		1 00	94 50

1863

June 6	By 2 1/4 lb Sulph Potassa	$\frac{1}{6}$	13 50
July 8	By Cash for Chloroform		81 00
"	Dr To Balance		15 00
	Recd Payment		66 00
	Sept 3 1863	John T. Gray	



